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## AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON CITY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

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### CONCLUDED.

7. The Heart and its functions: It has generally been supposed, that the heart is less frequently affected by intemperance, than most of the other vital organs; but, from the history of the cases which have come under my own observation, I am convinced that it seldom escapes disease under the habitual use of ardent spirit. And why should it, since it is thrown almost perpetually into a state of unnatural exertion, the very effect produced by the violent agitation of the passions, the influence of which upon this organ is found so injurious.

The following case came under my notice, a few winters since. A large athletic man, long accustomed to the use of ardent spirit, on drinking a glass of raw whiskey, dropped instantly dead.

On carefully dissecting the body, no adequate cause of the sudden cessation of life could be found in any part, except the heart.—This organ was free from blood, was hard and firmly contracted, as if affected by spasm. I am convinced that many of those cases of sudden death which take place with intemperate persons is the result of a spasmodic action of the heart, from sympathy with the stomach, or some other part of the system. The use of ardent spirit, no doubt, promotes also the ossification of the valves of the heart, as well as the development of other organic affections.

### 8. The Lungs and their functions:

Respiration in the inebriate is generally oppressed and laborious, and especially after eating, or violent exercise; and he is teased with a cough, attended with copious expectoration and especially after his recovery from a fit of intoxication; and these symptoms go on increasing, and unless arrested in their progress, often terminate in consumption.

This affection of the lungs is produced in two ways: first, by the immediate action of the alcoholic principle upon the highly sensible membrane which lines the trachea, bronchial vessels, and air cells of the lungs as poured out by the exhalents: and second, by the sympathy which is called into action between the lungs and other organs, already in a state of disease, and more especially, that of the stomach and liver.

I have met with many cases in the course of my practice, of cough and difficult breathing, which could be relieved only by regulating the functions of the stomach, and which soon yielded, on the patient ceasing to irritate this organ with ardent spirit. I have found the liver still more frequently the source of this affection, and on restoring the organ to its healthy condition, by laying off the use of ardent spirits, all the pulmonary symptoms have subsided.

On examining the lungs of the drunkard after death, they are frequently found adhering to the walls of the chest; hepatic, or affected with tubercles.

But time would fail me, were I to attempt an account of half the pathology of drunkenness.—*Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Emaciation, Corpulence, Dropsey, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Gout, Tremors, Palpitations, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Palsy, Lethargy, Apoplexy, Melancholy, Madness, Delirium tremens, and Premature old age*, compose a small part of the catalogue of diseases produced by ardent spirit. Indeed there is scarcely a morbid affection to which the human body is liable, that has not, in one way or another, been produced by it; there is not a disease but it has aggravated, nor a predisposition to disease, which it has not called into action; and although its effects are in some degree modified by age and temperament, by habit and occupation, by climate and occupation, by climate and season of the year, and even by the intoxicating agent itself; yet, the general and ultimate consequences are the same.

But I pass on to notice, one state of the system, produced by ardent spirit, too important and interesting to leave unexamined. It is that predisposition to disease and death which so strongly characterises the drunkard in every situation of life.

It is unquestionably true, that many of the surrounding objects in nature are constantly tending to man's destruction. The excess of heat and cold, humidity and dryness, the vicissitudes of the season, noxious exhalations from the earth, the floating atoms in the atmosphere, the poisonous vapors from decomposed animal and vegetable matter, with many other invisible agents, are exerting their deadly influence; and were it not that every part of his system is endowed with a self-preserving power, a principle of excitability, or in other words, a vital principle, the operations of the economy would cease, and a dissolution of his or-

ganic structure take place. But this principle being implanted in the system, reaction takes place, and thereby a vigorous contest is maintained with the warring elements without, as well as with the principle of decay within.

It is thus that man is enabled to endure from year to year the toils and fatigues of life, the variations of heat and cold, and the vicissitudes of the season—that he is enabled to traverse every quarter of the globe, and to live with almost equal ease under the equator, and in the frozen regions of the north. It is by this power that all his functions are performed, from the commencement to the close of life.

The principle of excitability exists in the highest degree in the infant, and diminishes at every succeeding period of life; and if man is not cut down by disease or violence, he struggles on, and finally dies a natural death; a death occasioned by the exhaustion of the principle of excitability.

In order to prevent the too rapid exhaustion of this principle nature has especially provided for its restoration by establishing a period of sleep. After being awake for sixteen or eighteen hours, a sensation of fatigue ensues, and all the functions are performed with diminished energy and precision. Locomotion becomes feeble and tottering, the voice harsh, the intellect obtuse and powerless, and all the senses blunted.

In this state the individual anxiously retires from the light and from the noise and bustle of business, seeks that position which requires the least effort to sustain it, and abandons himself to rest. The will ceases to act, and he loses in succession all the senses. The muscles unbend themselves, and permit the limbs to fall into the most easy and natural position.

Digestion, respiration, secretion, and the other functions go on with diminished power and activity; and consequently the wasted excitability is gradually restored. After a repose of six or eight hours, this principle becomes accumulated to its full measure, and the individual awakes and finds himself invigorated and refreshed. His muscular power is augmented, his senses are acute discriminating, his intellect active and eager for labor, and all his functions move on with renewed energy. But if the stomach be oppressed by food, or the system excited by stimulating drinks, sleep, though it may be profound, is never tranquil and refreshing. The system being raised to a state of feverish excitement, and its healthy balance disturbed, its exhausted excitability is not restored. The individual awakes, but finds himself fatigued rather than invigorated. His muscles are relaxed, his senses obtuse, his intellect impaired, and all his functions disordered; and it is not until he is again under the influence of food and stimulus, that he is fit for the occupation of life. Nothing, probably, tends more powerfully to produce premature old age, than midnight revels or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep.

It is also true, that artificial stimulus in whatever way applied, tends constantly to exhaust the principle of excitability of the system, and this in proportion to its intensity, and the freedom with which it is applied.

But there is still another principle on which the use of ardent spirit predisposes the drunkard to disease and death. It acts on the blood, impairs its vitality, deprives it of its red color, and thereby renders it unfit to stimulate the heart and other organs through which it circulates; and, also, to supply materials for the different secretions, and to renovate the different tissues of the body, as well as to sustain the energy of the brain; offices which it can perform only, while it retains its vermilion color and other arterial properties. The blood of the drunkard is several shades darker in its colour, than that of temperate persons, and also coagulates less readily and firmly, and is loaded with serum; appearances which indicate that it has exchanged its arterial properties for those of the venous blood. This is the cause of the livid complexion of the inebriate, which so strongly marks him in the advanced stages of intemperance.

Hence, too, all the functions of his body are sluggish, irregular, and the whole system loses its tone and its energy. If ardent spirit, when taken into the system, exhausts the vital principle of the blood also; and if taken in large quantities, produces sudden death; in which case the blood, as in death produced by lightning by opium, or by violent and long continued exertion, does not coagulate.

The principles laid down are plain, and of easy application to the cases before us.

The inebriate, having by the habitual use of ardent spirit, exhausted to a greater or less extent the principle of excitability in the solids, the power of reaction; and the blood having become incapable of performing its office also, he is rendered liable to the inroads of every invading foe. So far, therefore, from protec-

ting the system against disease, intemperance ever constitutes one of its strongest predisposition causes.

Superadded to this, whenever disease does lay its grasp upon the drunkard, the powers of life being already enfeebled by the stimulus of ardent spirits, he unexceptionably sinks in the contest, and but too frequently to the mortification of his physician, and the surprise and grief of his friends. Indeed, inebriation so enfeebles the powers of life, so modifies the character of disease, and so changes the operation of medical agents, that unless the young physician has studied thoroughly the constitution of the drunkard he has but partially learned his profession, and is not fit for a practitioner of the present age.

These are the true reasons why the drunkard dies so easily, and from such slight causes.

A sudden cold, a pleurisy, a fever, a fractured limb, or a slight wound of the skin, is often more than his shattered powers can endure. Even a little excess of exertion, an exposure to heat or cold, a hearty repast, or a glass of cold water, not unfrequently extinguishes the small remains of the vital principle.

In the season that has just closed upon us, we have had a melancholy exhibition of the effect of intemperance in the tragic death of some dozens of our fellow citizens; and had the extreme heat which prevailed for several days, continued for as many weeks, we should hardly have had a confirmed drunkard left among us.

Many of those deaths which came under my notice seemed almost spontaneous, and some of them took place in less than one hour from the first symptom of indisposition. Some died apparently from a slight excess of fatigue, some from a few hours' exposure to the sun, and some from a small draught of cold water: causes quite inadequate to the production of such effects in temperate persons.

Thus, fellow citizens, I have endeavored to delineate the effects of ardent spirit upon man, and more especially to portray its influence on his moral, intellectual, and physical powers. The sketch I have given is a brief one, but the occasion would not permit me to say more, and my feelings would not allow me to have said less.

But we are not assembled to brood over the evils of intemperance, and to spend our time in mourning the ravages it has made in our land, to weep over the broken-hearted fathers and mothers—the deserted wives and children—the suffering widows and orphans it has created.

We are assembled not merely to paint its horrors, and to deplore its desolations; we are convened to take counsel together, to learn the success of the society during the past year; the progress the cause of temperance is making through the land, and to devise measures to promote its advancement; and not to devise only—we are called upon to execute as well as design. There is a work to be performed, and we are pledged not to draw back from its hardships, nor shrink from its responsibilities; and what can be done? Permit me to suggest a few things which may be done, and which must be done, before the evils we deplore will be eradicated.

1. Let us keep in view the objects of this society:—“To produce united, vigorous, and systematic exertions for the suppression of intemperance; to diffuse information, and give circulation to publications which exhibit the evils of intemperance, and the best means of checking its progress.”

Let us bear in mind; also, the obligation imposed on us—to use all proper measures to discourage the use of ardent spirit in the social circle, at public meetings on the farm, in the mechanic shop, and all other places.”

These are the objects of the Society, and this the obligation resting upon its members. It is not a mere matter of formality that we have put our names to its constitution; we have pledged ourselves to be bold, active, and persevering in the cause; to proclaim the dangers of intemperance to our fellow citizens, and to do what we can to arrest its progress.

In view of these objects and of this pledge, then, let us, if indeed we have not already done it, banish ardent spirit from our houses at once, and then, we can act with decision and energy, and speak in a tone of authority; and our voice will be heard, if precept be sanctioned by example.

2. Let us use our utmost endeavors to lessen the number, and if possible, utterly exterminate from among us those establishments which are the chief agents in propagating the evils of intemperance. I refer to those shops which are licensed for retailing ardent spirits. Here is the source of the evil. These are the agents that are sowing among us the seeds of vice, and poverty, and wretchedness.

How preposterous! an enlightened

community, professing the highest regard for morality and religion, making laws for the suppression and punishment of vice, and the promotion of virtue and good order, instituting societies to encourage industry, enlighten the ignorant, reclaim the vicious, bring back the wanderer, protect the orphan, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bind up the broken-hearted, and restore domestic peace; at the same time to create and foster those very means that carry idleness and ignorance, and vice and nakedness, and starvation and discord into all ranks of society; that make widows and orphans, that sow the seeds of disease and death among us;—that strike, indeed, at the foundation of all that is good and great.

You create paupers, and lodge them in your almshouse; orphans, and give them a residence in your asylum; convicts, and send them to the penitentiary. You seduce men to crime, and then arraign them at the bar of justice—imprison them in prison. With one hand you thrust the dagger to the heart—with the other attempt to assuage the pain it causes.

We all remember to have heard from the lips of our parents, the narration of the fact, that in the early history of our country, the tomahawk and scalping knife were put into the hands of our savage neighbors, by our enemies at war, and that a bounty was awarded for the depredations they committed on the lives of our defenceless fellow citizens. Our feelings were shocked at the recital, and a prejudice was created, as well to these poor wandering savages, as to the nation that prompted them to the work, which neither time nor education has eradicated.

Yet, as merciless and savage as this practice may appear to us, it was Christian, it was humane, compared with ours; theirs sought only the life-blood, and that only of their enemies; ours seeks the blood of souls, and that of our own citizens, and friends and neighbors.

Their avarice was satiated with a few inches of the scalp, and the death inflicted was often a sudden and easy one; ours produces a death that lingers; and not content with the lives of our fellow citizens, it riles their pockets. It revels in rapine and robbery; it sacks whole towns and villages; it lays waste fields and vineyards; it riots on domestic peace, and virtue, and happiness; it sets at variance the husband and the wife; it causes the parent to forsake the child, and the child to curse the parent; it tears asunder the strongest bonds of nature; it severs the tenderest ties of nature.

And who is the author of all this—and where lies the responsibility? I appeal to my fellow citizens!

Are not we the authors? Does not the responsibility rest upon us? Is it not so?

The power emanates from us; we delegate it to the constituted authorities; and we say to them, go on; “cast firebrands, arrows, and death;” and let the blood of those that perish “be on us and our children.” We put the tomahawk and scalping-knife into the hands of our neighbors, and award to them a bounty. We do more—we share the plunder. For the paltry sum of twenty dollars, we consent that a floodgate of vice, and poverty, and death, be opened upon our citizens; and by the multiplication of these through our city, we receive into our treasury the annual sum of about six thousand dollars. One half of this to be expended in the support of the paupers it creates, the other half in improving our streets, and in ornamenting our public squares! Let us arouse, my fellow citizens, from our insensibility, and redeem our character for consistency, humanity, and benevolence.

3. Let us not confine our views, or limit our operations to the narrow boundaries of our own City or District. Intemperance is a common enemy. It exists every where, and every where it is pursuing its victims to destruction; while therefore we are actively engaged upon the subject in Washington, let us endeavor to do something elsewhere; and much may be done by spreading throughout our country correct information on the subject of intemperance. To this end, every newspaper and every press should be put in requisition. Circulate through the various avenues, suitable tracts, essays, and other documents, setting forth the causes of intemperance, its evils, and its remedy; together with an account of the cheering progress now making to eradicate it.

Do this, and you will find thousands starting up in different parts of the country to lend their influence, and give their money in support of your cause; individuals who have hitherto been unconscious of the extent and magnitude of the evil of intemperance; you will find some who have been slumbering upon the very precipice of ruin, rousing round your standard. Indeed, we have all been insensible, till the voice of alarm was sounded, and the facts were set in array before us.

4. Appeal to the medical profession of the country, and ask them to correct the

false idea which so extensively, I may say almost universally prevails, viz:—That ardent spirit is sometimes necessary in the treatment of disease. This opinion has slain its thousands and its tens of thousands, and multitudes of drunkards daily shelter themselves under its delusive mask. One takes a little to raise his desponding spirits, or to drown his sorrow, another, to sharpen his appetite or relieve his dispesys; one to ease his gouty pains, another to supple his stiffened limbs, or calm his quivering muscles. One drinks to overcome the heat; another to ward off the cold; and all this as a medicine. Appeal, then, to the medical profession, and they will tell you, every independent, honest, sober, intelligent member of it will tell you, that there is no case in which ardent spirit is indispensable, and for which there is not an adequate substitute. And it is time the profession should have an opportunity to exonerate itself from the charge, under which it has long rested, of *making drunkards*. But I entreat my professional brethren not to be content with giving a mere assent to this truth. You hold a station in society, which gives you a commanding influence on this subject; and if you will but raise your voice and speak out boldly, you may exert an agency in this matter, which will bring down the blessing of unborn millions upon your members.

5. Call upon the different Christian denominations of the country to introduce an article into their church polity, prohibiting the use; the commerce and manufacture of ardent spirit among the members of their communion. Let this be done, and there will be less occasion than we now have, to weep over apostate professors of religion. It is disgraceful to any Church, that its members should be concerned in the distillation, sale, or use of this poisonous and demoralizing substance. It is offensive to God and ruinous to man.

What should we say of a Christian, if such a thing could be, who should expose his life in writing and disseminating infidel books; or in propagating among his fellow-citizens, libertine sentiments? What should we think of him who should spread the small pox or yellow fever among his neighbors, or sow the seeds of mania or consumption—and this for the acquisition of wealth? Yet such an one would be far less criminal, would be far more consistent, than he who manufactures or vends ardent spirit.

Will not all our churches of every denomination, consider this subject? The experiment has been made; our Quaker brethren have set an example worthy the imitation of all. They have long prohibited both the traffic and consumption of ardent spirit in their society—and what is the consequence? They are distinguished all over the world for their sobriety; exemplary morals, and thrift in business. They have clearly proved also, that there is far less difficulty in maintaining a rigid discipline, in the entire exclusion of ardent spirit, than in enforcing a loose one in regulating the conduct of those who have already become intemperate.

6. Much may be done by guarding the rising generation from the contagion of intemperance.

It is especially with the children and youth of our land, that we may expect our efforts to be permanently useful. Only let them once contract a love for ardent spirit, and you may almost as well expect to turn the current of the Mississippi to the north, as to extinguish it. If you cannot stop them in the beginning, you can scarcely hope to stop them at all. You cannot convert the confirmed drunkard into a sober man. The trial has been made a thousand times, and a thousand times has failed. It is a miracle if it be done at all, and must be effected by a stronger arm than that of man. It is true you may render his situation and that of his family more tolerable, by forcibly withholding ardent spirit from him; but in this, you neither slake his thirst, nor eradicate his propensity. Only light up the convivial hall and spread the temptation afresh before him, and his appetite revives, and he goes on with increased relish to ruin.

Let all who regard the virtue, the honor, and the patriotism of their country, withhold their suffrages from such candidates for office, as are concerned in the commerce or manufacture of ardent spirit; and above all, from such as offer it as a bribe to secure their elevation to power. It is derogatory to the liberties of our country, that office can be attained by such corruption—be held by such a tenure.

9. Let the Ministers of the Gospel, wherever called to labor, exert their influence, by precept and example, in promoting the cause of temperance; many of them have already stepped forth, and with a noble boldness have proclaimed the alarm, and have led on in the work of reformation; but many timid spirits

## OXFORD OBSERVER.

impressed with the importance of the subject, and with the responsibility of their station. Ye venerated men! you are not only called to stand forth as our moral beacons, and to be unto us burning and shining lights; but you are placed as watchmen upon our walls, to announce to us the approach of danger.— It is mainly through your example and your labors, that religion and virtue are so extensively disseminated through our country—that this land is not now a moral waste. You have ever exerted an important influence in society, and have held a high place in the confidence of the people. You are widely spread over the country, and the scene of your personal labors will furnish you with frequent opportunities to diffuse information upon the subject of temperance, and to advance its progress. Let me then entreat you to arouse to a sense of the dignity and responsibility of your office, and ask you, one and all, to grant us your active and hearty co-operation.

10. Appeal to the females of our country, and ask them to come to our assistance; and if they will consent to steel their hearts against the inebriate, to shut out from their society the man who visits the tippling shop, their influence will be omnipotent. And by what power, ye mothers, and wives, and daughters, shall I invoke your aid; Shall I carry you to the house of the drunkard, and point you to his weeping and broken hearted wife, his suffering and degraded children, robed in rags and poverty and vice? Shall I go with you to the almshouse, the orphan asylum, and to the retreat of the insane, that your sensibility may be aroused?—Shall I ask you to accompany me to the penitentiary and the prison, that you may there behold the end of intemperance? Nay, shall I draw back the curtain and disclose to you the scene of the drunkard's death bed? No—I will not demand of you a thing so painful:—rather let me remind you that you are to become the mothers of our future heroes and statesmen, philosophers and divines, lawyers and physicians:—and shall they be enfeebled in body, debauched in morals, disordered in intellect, or healthy, pure, and full of mental energy?—It is for you to decide this question. You have the future destiny of our beloved country in your hands. Let me entreat you then, for your children's sake, and for our country's sake, not to ally yourselves to the drunkard, nor to put the cup to the mouth of your offspring, and thereby implant in them a craving for ardent spirit, which, once produced, is seldom eradicated; rather "bring them to your family altar, and make them swear eternal hatred to ardent spirit."

11. Call upon all public and private associations, religious, literary, and scientific, to banish ardent spirit from their circle;—call upon the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial establishments, to withhold it from those engaged in their employment; call upon the legislatures of the different states, to co-operate by the enactment of such laws as will discourage the vending of ardent spirit, and render licences to sell it unattainable:—call upon the proper officers to banish from the army and navy that article, which of all others, is most calculated to enfeeble the physical energies, corrupt the morals, destroy the patriotism, and damp the courage of our soldiers and sailors;—call upon our national legislature, to impose such duties on the distillation and importation of ardent spirit as will ultimately exclude it from the list of articles of commerce, and eradicate it from the country.

Finally, call upon every sober man, woman and child, to raise their voices, their hearts and their hands in this sacred cause, and never hold their peace, never cease their prayers, never stay their exertions, till intemperance shall be banished from our land and from our world.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Another Great Battle,

AND

#### THE POLES SUCCESSFUL!!

By an arrival at New York, English papers have been received to the 16th of April. They announce THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS, THE GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE POLES, INSURRECTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIERS, AND SUPPRESSION OF THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION, AND THE PROBABILITY OF NO GENERAL WAR.

#### POLAND.

The news from Poland is in the highest degree exhilarating. Telegraphic accounts were received late on Saturday in Paris, that the Poles had gained a great victory over the Russians in an attempt made on a large scale by the latter to pass the Vistula. The partisans had not fully transpired; but, just before the Chamber of Deputies broke up, the news was brought to General Sebastiani, who communicated it with joy to those around him. The combat was said to be long and bloody, and the fighting to have lasted for 22 hours.

Withal is likewise in insurrection in the rear of the Russian army, and directly on the line of their communication with St. Petersburg. The insurgents (as they are styled in the Berlin State Gazette of the second instant) were upon the frontiers of the Prussian prov-

inces. Their chief station, when the last accounts left, was in the district of Augastow, on the banks of the Neman.

At the same time we learn that the Russian General Jermalow, who formerly commanded the Russian army on the Persian frontier, where he was displaced by Pascofitch, has raised the standard of insurrection on the banks of the Vologa, and by a proclamation invited the Russians to look out for a constitution for themselves, as other nations were engaged in doing.

Berlin, April 1.—Letters from Königsburg say, that on the 28th ult. intelligence was received there from the Russian frontier that an insurrection had broken out in the government of Wilna. According to these letters the insurgents having obtained possession of the fire arms of which they had some time been previously deprived, and which had been deposited at Rozyn, were advancing against Georgenburg, from which place a great number of inhabitants had fled to the Russian territory. On their way to Georgenburg the insurgents are said to have destroyed and plundered several small places in the government of Wilna, and to have repulsed several bodies of Cosacks sent to oppose them. From Tilsit we hear that the insurgents have already shown themselves in the vicinity of Turoggen.

Berlin, April 6.—Letters from Warsaw have been received here by express, which contain the details of the very serious loss which the corps of General Geismar has sustained by an attack from the Poles under Skrynecki, executed with equal boldness and success on the 31st of March and 1st of April. The Polish commander-in-chief was informed of the negligence of the Russians at Wawer and Grochow, in their cantonments and camp. He led a corps of 25,000 men on the 30th ult. to Praga, and in the night of the 31st of March approached the Russian camp, the road was covered with straw, so that the artillery and cavalry advanced without being perceived, to which the darkness of the night did not a little contribute. The advanced guard of General Geismar, consisting of 8,000 or 10,000 men, was first attacked, and almost wholly destroyed. The Poles took 4000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of cannon. The latter ornamented with green boughs, were brought into Warsaw, Skrynecki followed up his victory, and fell upon the corps of General Rosen, who, with 20,000 men, was posted at Dembe-Wreiski. He too was obliged to yield to the impetuous attack of the Poles—lost 2000 prisoners and 9 pieces of cannon. The Russians retreated to Minsk, to join the main body of the army. Some of their fugitives fled to Siedlce, whence they were pursued by the Cracowites. Skrynecki had, on the first of April his head quarters at Minsk, where, however, he will be hardly able to maintain himself as soon as Diebitsch, with his whole force, advances against him.

The moral impression which this victory, by which at least 20,000 Russians are put *hors du combat*, will make, especially in the provinces in the rear of the army, is incalculable, for there fanatic priests, as formerly in Spain and Tyrol, excite the peasants to insurrection, and these savage hordes increase to such threatening masses that the Russian officers and frontier posts are obliged to take refuge in the Prussian territory.

Hamburg Correspondent of Saturday last.

The private letters received in London on Monday, by the Hamburg steam-boat from various parts of Poland, Russia, and Prussia, fully bear out the successes of the Poles.

The progress of the revolution in Lithuania would spread even more rapid than is to be inferred from the accounts in the German papers.

A letter from Memel of the 1st inst. states the overthrow of the Russian authority in Wilna to be complete. The first impulse to the popular movements was given by the priests, who carried their enthusiasm to the extent of exhorting from the pulpit to the people to rise against their oppressors. Nearly all persons in Lithuania holding authority under the Emperor had been displaced, and scarcely any troops existed to offer opposition, as the greater part had been draughted off for the invasion of Warsaw. About 200 Russian troops had arrived in Memel as fugitives, in a most destitute condition. The insurgents were directing their march in considerable force towards Polangen, where a depot of arms and of valuable property existed.

Some letters say that symptoms of disaffection have been manifested in Finland also, and that the fidelity of the troops stationed in that province was doubted. In addition to the accounts in the Polish Gazette, the private information from Hamburg, states that the battle of the 31st was renewed on the 1st inst., and terminated in a brilliant victory, the Russians having lost 12,000 prisoners, 23 pieces of artillery, 5 stand of colors, and nearly the whole of their arms, baggage, and ammunition.

Among the prisoners is said to be a Russian General and his four Aides-de-Camp. Nothing seems left for General Diebitsch, according to the Hamburg accounts, but a speedy retreat, and that under circumstances so difficult as to call into action all the known ener-

gy and resource of his character. It is impossible to describe the delight which these glorious efforts of the brave Poles have caused on the Exchange of London. They are the theme of universal admiration.

Other accounts represent Marshal Diebitsch as hard pressed on all sides by the Polish army. A fresh success is spoken of in which 6000 persons were taken prisoners, and 26 pieces of cannon. Eighteen thousand organised insurgents are said to have arisen in opposition to the Russian power. Polane was in flames. A general rising is expected throughout Volhynia, Courland, and Lithuania. It is the object of the insurgents to intercept all communication from Dantzig (where the Russian army obtained its supplies) and the Polish territory.

The insurrection in Italy is completely subdued, the Austrian troops having restored the whole of the temporarily deposed authorities, in the several states of Modena, Parma, and the Papal States; and no explanation afforded, according to the expectations which M. Sebastiani held out to the French Chamber of Deputies. A treaty has been concluded between the provisional government and the Pope's legate at Ancona, whence a "notification" has been issued by the former, stating that "the violation of the principle of (of non-intervention) consented to by the nation (France) which had promulgated and guaranteed it, the impossibility of resisting the great power which has already occupied part of the provinces with an armed force and our wish to prevent bloodshed and disorder, have induced us, with a view to the public safety to treat with his Eminence," the legate. So that Austrian cunning has been an overmatch for the sluggish diplomacy of the cabinet of Louis Philippe.

Thus, it appears that Metternich has out-generaled the French Premier, and the cause of declaring war is removed. If so, the tranquility of Europe, as far as France, Austria, England, and Prussia are concerned, will be preserved.

"It appears that the Belgian government is making active preparations for war, and that the National Congress is disposed to render it every possible assistance in its chivalrous career. Independently of authorizing the Government to raise a loan of twelve millions of florins, it has placed at the disposal of the minister of war a supplementary credit of six millions; and, still further to meet the pressing exigencies of the state, empowered the Government to employ in the Belgian service a foreign General in Chief, and some other foreign officers, who are to be sworn to defend the liberties and integrity of Belgium. There was a report that the troops of the German Confederation had entered the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on the 6th instant. General Belliard, it appears, has left Brussels and, it is added, that Lord Ponsonby is about to take his departure from that city.

A rumor was in circulation that a definite arrangement has just been entered into at London upon the subject of the affairs of Belgium. Louis Philippe is to give his oldest daughter to Prince Coburg, who is to be elevated to the throne of Belgium; but upon a condition imposed by the Holy Alliance, that all the fortifications of the frontier towns of Belgium shall be levelled with the ground, but this report gained but little credit.

PORTUGAL was yet in a state of excitement. The numerous executions of the tyrant Don Miguel had aroused the People.

COLONIA.—Extract of a letter from Angostura, dated April 4th, communicated for the New York Daily Advertiser: "Allow me to give you a small history of this miserable place, which is now wretched beyond every thing you can imagine. Ever since the late change of government, business has been falling off; and now there is nothing doing whatever. We have not had a launch down the river in 8 weeks; and without them there is no business; the consumption of this place being very small. The country is in such a state of revolution, that the people in the interior are afraid to come down with their produce. Day after to-morrow we shall have a new government—the third since our arrival. There is no money nor produce. Doubloons are at \$21, Hides, 13 cents, Coffee \$10 Cocoa none."

TURKEY.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 22d of Feb. They state that the Turk is reforming all his institutions, and giving equal privileges to Mussulmans and Christians. An edict to this effect has been issued, so that the sound of reform is already echoed from the shores of the Bosphorus! One letter says that an Algerine vessel, bearing the tricolor flag, had lately entered the harbor of Constantinople. The captain's charter, which was delivered to him at Algiers by the French Consul, qualified as French subjects the captain and the crew, who were all Algerines, and of course, Mussulmans. This occurrence caused a great sensation among the Turks, because it was the first visible demonstration to them of the conquest and possession of Algiers by the French.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN IRELAND.—Easter Monday is a general holiday. The insurgents undertook to administer the whiteboy oath to the peasants. The police-men repaired to the spot, and caught two fellows in Clare county, in a house administering the oath. They took them prisoners, and were in the act of conveying them away, when the country people assembled in crowds, and fired upon the police with every kind of missile, literally bruising their bodies into atoms. They then jumped upon the mangled and expiring police-men, and trampled them into the earth. The five bodies were subsequently conveyed to his Excellency.

Scenes of the most dreadful outrage have likewise occurred in Loughrea district. 5000 insurgents went to the house of Sir J. Burke, the member for the county, broke the windows of his house demolished the doors, furniture, &c. The same operations were next performed upon the property and dwelling of Mr. Whyte, a respectable farmer.

The next edition of this work of destruction was upon the house and property of Capt. Brunell. They demolished gates, windows, furniture, and fired into a room and severely wounded a son and daughter of Capt. B. The county was at the mercy of the rioters. The London papers say measures are being employed to mitigate distress. Full time, the Lord knows.

#### ONE DAY LATER.

London papers to the 15th of April have been received in New York. A report was current in London, that Diebitsch had been taken prisoner, and the main body of his army dispersed. The French Funds have experienced a considerable rise. One hundred battalions of National Guards were to be organized under the eastern Frontier. This arrival confirms the success of the Poles.— The Warsaw Gazette says—

March 31.—Last night the Russians attempted to burn the bridge from Warsaw to Praga. They launched at Karszaw three boats filled with combustibles, one of which had several hundred shells on board, the bursting of which, it was supposed, would prevent any persons from attempting to save the bridge when it would be set on fire. Several boats with Cossacks on board followed at a distance, in order to set the fire ships afloat if they should happen to run aground. The plan failed; for the fire ships ran aground, and the shells beginning to burst killed some of the Cossacks and obliged the others to put back. Two of the fire ships burnt, the third remained aground, and the explosion of the shells was heard for five hours, and hence it was reported that heavy cannonade had been heard in the direction of Wilanow. If the fire ships had not run aground, the object would still have failed, as every precaution had been taken.

April 1.—The success of yesterday is wholly owing to the bold and skilful manœuvres of the General-in-Chief, which were executed with such rapidity and secrecy, that even the inhabitants of the capitol, though all passed under their walls, heard at the same time of the beginning of the action and its success.— The bridge of Praga had been covered with straw, that the rumbling of heavy cannon passing over it might not be heard. The prisoners brought to Warsaw are of the 24th and 25th divisions.— Almost the whole of the 95th regiment was taken prisoners.

The Polish regiment, called the 'Sons of Warsaw,' which were under the command of the French Col. Romarino, who was in the battle as Brigadier General, was engaged for the first time. Field Marshal Diebitsch did not witness this battle, being just then engaged in reviewing the Guards who had lately arrived. Gen. Skrynecki had a horse wounded under him. The members of the Government—Czartoryski, Barzowski, and Count Gustavus Malachowski, Minister for Foreign Affairs were in the hottest of the fire. The day before yesterday, the dead bodies in and near Biadole were buried. Five hundred men, provided with spades, were sent for that purpose.

"According to farther recounts of the 2d April, in the same journal, M. Plichita, Secretary-General to the Government who was commissioned to deliver to the General in Chief the Cross of a Knight Commander conferred on him, met him just as he had gained a farther advantage over the Russian troops.

"Captain Leski, aid-de camp to the Commander-in-Chief, has brought to Warsaw the standards taken on the 1st; he left the General-in-Chief at Kaluszyn. Up to 12 o'clock at noon, on the 2d, 7,000 prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continued to arrive.— Eleven cannon, taken in the battle, have also been brought in, and eleven more are expected. Among the prisoners are 20 officers of different rank.

A very great number of the prisoners are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

In Warsaw, the houses of the persons of the first rank are filled by the wounded that are brought in after each day's battle; nay, even the streets are filled with them, and ladies of the highest rank, in the midst of the inclemency of the winter, have attended, and still attend them, dress their wounds, for surgical

aid is greatly wanted, and give them all that consoling assistance that female benevolence alone perhaps can suggest; and what is still more beautiful, the Russian wounded that fall in the neighborhood of Warsaw, receive the same humane attention, for with the Poles as with the English, a fallen foe is no longer an enemy. The ladies of Warsaw have sold all their rings, plate, &c. have renounced all their accustomed luxuries of life, living principally upon Kassika (baked grain, prepared with milk or butter,) and making every sacrifice worthy of Roman matrons, to relieve their suffering countrymen. But conceive what must be their dread, surrounded by so powerful an enemy, should Warsaw fall into such barbarous hands. On each day of battle, the women of Warsaw, of all ranks, prostrate themselves, with their faces to the ground, within and without the churches, to obtain the protection of Heaven.

It is said that a deputation has arrived at Paris from Brussels, charged to offer the chief command of the Belgian army to General Lamarque.

GOV. BRANCH, VS. MARTIN VAN BUREN, & CO.

We have been favoured with the Raleigh Star of the 12th inst. (four days passage) containing the following letter from Mr. Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in that city. Some of his allusions are pretty pointed, and their meaning easily interpreted.— It is the first public expression of sentiment on the part of either of the Ex-Secretaries, written since their removal. North Carolina is lost to General Jackson.

[New-York Journal of Commerce]

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 3d, 1831.  
My dear Sir,—You have no doubt before this, seen the paper accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary at War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the President of the U. S. States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. But intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconception, and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary that the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the whole truth, from whence the alluded discord originated, by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still farther, and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet and expose to the world the malignant influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the mortification to see him gradually discarding from his councils and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for truce and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgement as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.— Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next.— On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

The Georgia militia, acting under the laws of the state, are covering themselves with glory. A detachment scoured the Cherokee country April 16, and after visiting several places, making a vain search for white men, arrested one Benj. Murry. The next day they surrounded a meeting house, where a Methodist was preaching, and waited with guns in their hands till the services were over, but found nobody.

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MAY 31.

### OXFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

We are requested to give notice, that the annual meeting of the Oxford County Bible Society, will be held at Gilead, on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Congregational Meeting-house.

¶ We this week finish the publication of Dr. Sewell's excellent Address, delivered before the Washington City Temperance Society. We invite an attentive perusal of it. All the friends of Temperance have reason to exult at the great success which has thus far attended their efforts in this glorious cause. This should be a stimulus to renewed zeal in this good work. It is a work in which all have a concern, and one in which all should feel a deep interest; and those who do not feel deeply interested, should act accordingly. To the friends of Temperance, we would say, go on in this good cause—let not the enemies of humanity daunt you, but overcome every obstacle that presents itself; and when all that shall have been done that can be done, unborn generations will bless you for the benefits conferred upon them, through your exertions in this work.

### EDUCATION REPORTER, & WEEKLY LYCEUM.

The above is a paper which has been established in Boston about ten months. We have perused it with much pleasure, and will add our commendation with that of others in its behalf. It does not yet receive that support which a paper of its character and usefulness demands. We hope the friends of Education will give it that support which it so highly merits. The Reporter ought to be in the possession of every School Teacher in our land. Terms \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 in advance; 5 copies for \$10.

It is stated that the Ex-Secretary Ingham, has written a letter, exposing certain Cabinet secrets, which probably might not have been made known to the people, had not the President turned him out of office. The letter, it is said, is now in progress of publication, and will be expected soon. The Boston Courier says:—

"We have ever believed that the two removed Secretaries, Messrs. Ingham and Branch, would have a tale to tell, when the proper time arrived, that might make the ears of the hearer tingle. The time, we hope, is at hand. The nation has been long enough abused and disgraced by the intrigues of a profligate demagogue played off upon one of his tools, whose only shield from public indignation is composed of his ignorance and imbecility."

It is a little laughable, to look over the Jackson papers and see the high encomiums which are lavished upon the present administration. They pretend that the prosperity that now pervades all parts of the U. S. is owing to the wise management of the present administration. The opening of the W. I. ports is said to be the means of the prosperity of our Commerce. How far this is true we will not now pretend to say—but we will say this; if the opening of the West India ports is the means of the present prosperity of our Commerce, why is it that not one vessel has sailed from Portland for the W. I. since the ports were opened?

We have received the 2d number of the YANKEE AND LABORER'S JOURNAL, printed at Wiscasset, Erastus Brooks Editor and Publisher. It is a neat paper, and contains a good share of valuable original matter. It bids fair to be a strong advocate of the working men. Price \$1.50 per annum, in advance.

¶ We learn, by the Kennebec Journal, that John Young, advertised in our last paper, as having stolen Mr. John Lovejoy's horse, has been arrested and is in Augusta jail. He was stopped in Solon.

We have received Foreign news four days later than that found in our paper to day. It states that the Poles continue to be successful, and that they are obtaining great advantages.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.** Mr. —, of Livermore, is informed that his communication respecting the P. M. will be inserted, provided he will vouch for the truth of it—will he please inform us?

### CHANGE OF SENTIMENT.

Col. "Henry Banks of Virginia," now a resident of Kentucky, one of the earliest and most zealous advocates of the election of our present Chief Magistrate, and the author of a well known pamphlet entitled "Philo Jackson," which was extensively circulated through the western country during the pendency of the late political contest, has in a recent communication addressed to the Editor of the *Commentator*, stated that when Gen. Jackson put up at the Mansion House in Frankfort, he, the said Henry Banks, obtained from him "a positive promise, that, if he should be elected, he would not hold, or attempt to hold the office more than for and during the term for which he should be elected, to wit, four years;" observing at the same time, "that he felt and knew, that he was unqualified, by education, and the line of life on which he had acted, even to discharge the duties which would be imposed upon him." Col. B. then, after a recapitulation of his former exertions, and great pecuniary sacrifices, in order to sustain the pretensions of the present incumbent, proceeds to say, that "as Gen. Jackson has violated his promise to me, and has made

a late application for a re-election to the Presidency, I consider it my duty to oppose his re-election in the most prompt and public manner; and will put forth my exhausted capacity in the best manner I can, to demonstrate to the American people that he ought not to be re-elected." If the circumstances stated by this gentleman be true—and we have no reason for calling their entire correctness in question—then the President's late attempt to procure nominations for re-election, in violation of "a positive promise," present a striking commentary on his pretended maxim, "never to seek nor decline office;" and independently of his acknowledged want of qualifications, ought to be sufficient to sink him forever in the estimation of an enlightened independent and high-minded community.

*Ohio State Journal.*

The S. J. Court sat at Paris on the 24th inst. The following particulars of the doings of it, we take from the Jeffersonian.

There were but two indictments by the grand jury one of a person who escaped from jail by burning through the door, where he was confined for a small debt. He plead guilty and was sentenced to the State prison for two months. The other took a bushel of wheat from a barn where he had been at work. He plead guilty and was sentenced to two months imprisonment in the County jail and to a fine of one dollar.

Among the civil actions determined at this Term the most important and interesting to the community was that of Osgood vs Bradley. This was an action brought against the moderator of a Parish meeting in the town of Fryburg for refusing the plaintiff's vote. The principle ground of defence so far as we understood it was that the Parish law of 1821 had so far repealed the former laws on the subject that no one could become a member of a territorial parish unless admitted by a vote of the members. The plaintiff was a minor at the passage of the law of 1821 and claims to be a member of the territorial parish in which he resides.

The opinion of the Court was against all the points raised by the defendant, and they decided that the parish law of 1821 did not destroy or affect territorial parishes but applied only to *poll* parishes—that minors that lived in a territorial parish and became of age after the passage of the law of 1821 and those who moved into a territorial parish after that time were not affected by that law so as to make it necessary that they should be admitted by a vote of the members and in effect that the law of 1821 did not apply to territorial parishes. From an intimation of the Court in case of Lord vs Chamberlain some differences of opinion has prevailed as to the rights of those who have come into a territorial parish and those who have come of age since the passage of the law of 1821. That question is now settled and we believe in a manner generally if not entirely satisfactory.

We understand that Professor Mussey delivered a Lecture before the married ladies of this town a few evenings since on *tight lacing*, and that a number of our most respectable ladies, being convinced of the injurious effects of the practice, came to the very wise conclusion to lay aside their *busts, stays, whalebone and cords*, and let their forms appear in the shape which the God of Nature intended them to be.—A friend at our elbow request us to ask, whether it would not be beneficial for Prof. Mussey to deliver another lecture before the unmarried ladies to see if they would not follow the noble example of their mothers.—*Brunswick Journal*

Boston has elected sixty National Republican Representatives, including the editors of the Patriot, Courier, Centinel, Transcript, and Mass. Journal. On the first trial, the average votes of the several tickets were as follows: Nat. Rep. 1573, Antimasonic 637, Free Trade 394, Jackson 364, Workingmen 100—57 elected. The 2d day, the Antimasons and Free Trade and other parties united, and the Republicans defeated the coalition.

Among other interesting resolutions the following was unanimously adopted at the late meeting of the National Lyceum in the city of New York:

*Resolved unanimously,* That in the judgment of this Lyceum, a portion of the Scriptures ought to be publicly read daily, in each common school; and this exercise is hereby respectfully recommended by the Lyceum.

¶ Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States, friendly to the perusal of the Holy Scriptures, are requested to publish this recommendation.

Two thousand negroes were landed at different ports in Cuba, from the first of February to the Middle of March, notwithstanding the many vessels that are cruising to suppress the slave trade.

Com. Creighton has been acquitted by the Naval Court Martial recently sitting in Philadelphia, of all the charges preferred against him, except that of receiving a month's pay twice, which is attributed to carelessness in keeping his accounts, for which he is duly censured by the court.

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### 4TH OF JULY.

The Inhabitants of Norway will be in favor of celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, are invited to meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith Esq. on Saturday next, at 6 o'clock P. M.—A general attendance is requested.

### MARRIED,

In Livermore, Mr. Darville Latham to Miss Angela S. Aldrich.

In Andover, Ebenezer Poor Jr. to Miss Esther B. Aker.

In Wilton, May 9, by S. Strickland Esq. Dr. Enos H. Thompson to Miss Harriet Ann Crafts.

### DIED,

In Kentucky, Thomas Chilton, Representative in the late Congress.

### Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

#### MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that the PORTLAND, BOSTON, and NEW-YORK SUMMER FASHIONS for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. &c. are now ready; and she can assure all who may favor her with their patronage, that all work entrusted to her care will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. She has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, a fine assortment of

**BONNETS, CALASHES, TURBANS, CAPS, &c. &c.**

**LEGHORN BONNETS**

dressed and made in the neatest style, and at short notice. All orders from a distance punctually and faithfully attended to.

Constantly on hand and for sale a variety of

**BAND BOXES.**

Norway Village, May 31. 1831.

### New Goods.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now received his Spring supply of

### Foreign, Domestic, and FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of a much larger and better assortment than he has ever before had, and at prices which he thinks will be satisfactory. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway Village, May 16, 1831. 48

### MILLINERY

#### MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS F. O. GREENLEAF having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business, with one of the best and most fashionable Milliners in Portland, avails herself of this method, to inform her friends in this town and vicinity, that she has established herself in Norway Village, and shall be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their custom. She has received the latest New-York and Portland fashions for Spring and Summer Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. and will receive regularly from the above places all the new patterns for the various kinds of Millinery and Mantua-making soon after their arrival from France.

STRAW and LEGHORN BONNETS cleansed, dyed, and repaired at short notice. As she has had considerable practice in sewing and cleansing Leghorns she doubts not of giving entire satisfaction to all who may employ her.

She therefore hopes to receive, as she shall endeavor to merit a share of the public patronage.

Norway Village, May 31. 50

**Spring Goods.**

### G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

**275 Yds. BROADCLOTHS** of

different colors and qualities;

500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETS of different colors and qualities;

4000 yds. CALICOES from 12 1/2 cts. to 25 cts. of different colors and qualities;

4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;

1000 " Bleach'd do. do.

500 " Gingham and Checks;

400 " Tickings;

700 lb. Wary Yarns first quality;

40 doz. Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;

40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

#### ALSO—

514 London Blk. Bombezines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crapse Hdkfs., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of plain and fig'd Cambicks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingham—English and Scotch Gingham, a good assortment—French Printed Gingham and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barago and Oscarena Hdkfs.—Merino, Ray Silk, Thibet, Valentia, Cashmere, Crapse and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barago and Crapse for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russian Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambicks—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footing Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crapes—Silk, Cotton and Valentia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Col'd Cambicks Blk. Bombezines and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombezines—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimere—Plaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crapes—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and Blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

#### —LIKEWISE—

**LEGHORNS—NAVARINOS—** Boxford Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS.

Portland, April 30, 1831.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, April 20th, 1831. {

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed

one thousand dollars in each year

for the term of four years, from the twenty-

third day of March, 1831," was ap-

propriated by a Resolve of the Legisla-

ture, passed March 18th 1831—“for

the instruction and education of the in-

digent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of

Maine; to be expended by the Governor

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## POETRY.

### FOR THE OBSERVER.

Written on being presented with some flowers by my Mother.

Best of Mothers, how thy kindness  
Doth with joy my heart expand;  
I'll accept those blushing FLOWERS  
Proffer'd by a PARENT's hand.

Bickering dew-gems to them clinging,  
Like Hope's rainbow round the heart;  
Should rude hands their moisture sever,  
Both must perish o'er they part.

But let sunny skies exhale them,  
Do to God their incense given;  
Bright, will glow their brilliant colors,  
Like that heart, whose HOPE is Heaven.

Emblem just, of YOUTH and BEAUTY,  
Are those FLOWERS so fresh in bloom;  
Soon their silken leaves must wither,  
True will bear them to the tomb.

Like those FLOWERS thy cheek once glowing,  
And thy brow serene and fair;  
Now thy pallid look and furrows,  
Tell a life of toil and care.

Though TIME has thy Beauty wasted,  
Yet thy mind no loss sustains;  
FLOWERS of VIRTUE bloom in AUTUMN,  
Or when WINTER sears the plains.

May I know that charms external  
Are but vain and trifling toys;  
Ask for BEAUTY that's internal,  
Seek for more substantial joys.

Then when LIFE's brief FLOWERS is wasted,  
By my PARENT's hand divine;  
Joy's pure FLOWERS may be presented,  
Round my happy brow to twine. L.  
Livermore, May 1, 1831.

## ENOCH'S BARGAIN.

The Yorkers are tamally laughing at us Yankees about our tricks. I guess I made one of em laugh out tother side of his mouth the other day as you shall hear. I was comin home from the bank with a hundred half cents in my pocket which I'd been gettin to make change with, cause why? these Yorkers after all their parlarverin about Yankee tricks always take the half cent in makin change, and I've no notion of being posse on. As I was going along I see one of these York chaps standin at his shop door, and so I jingled the money in my pocket, and says I to him 'what will you give me for that?' 'what is it?' says he. 'Specie,' said I, 'don't you hear it chink?' 'Specie! where did you get so much specie, Enoch?' said he. 'At the bank, says I, I always keep my money in specie—but make me an offer for it says I.' 'If twas any body but a Yankee I would says he, 'So you're afraid of a Yankee,' said I, 'you dare not make an offer.' 'But I do dare,' said he. 'Make it?' said I. 'Five dollars,' said he. 'Done,' said I, 'now just plank the five dollar bill and I'll plank the specie.' But the Yorker kind of fell back as though he was afeared there was some trick in't and said if it was all specie, I'd never take five dollars for it. An idea seemed to strike him then—they are all pennies,' says he, 'nothing but pennies.' He meant cents, but they call em pennies in New York. 'Not as you know on, says I, there aint a single penny in the whole lot, if so tis no bargain. 'By Saint Nick! then I hold you to your bargain, here's the five dollar bill,' says he putting a raaal mother banker into the hands of one of the company—'And here's the specie,' says I turning my pockets inside out and emptyin the one hundred half cents on the counter. By the hoky! how the Yorker stared.—'That's your specie is it?' says he, 'I knew you'd come the Yankee over me.' 'You should'nt have traded then,' says I, and with that I pocketed the five dollar bill and marched off.—Pretty well for Enoch Timbertoes, want it.

## STEEL TRAPS AND SPRING GUNS.

A person in the daily habit of visiting Mr. W——'s Grocery, and revelling gratuitously for choice dainties, became particularly enamoured to a cask of almonds. One day last week Mr. W. noticed for the first time, that his visitor's hand was of enormous capacity, and that it had substracted rather more than he could afford to part with at every gripe, and accordingly determined to prevent future aggressions. Next day punctual at the hour, his friend and patron entered the store and with the old stereotyped solution, "I'll try a few of your almonds," and in accordance with his declaration, thrust his hand into the barrel, but slack for once it was instantly seized by a "steel trap." Mr. W. who had been watching the success of his plan, continued waiting upon his cash customers, observing only by way of confidence, "that it was a very singular accident; he set the trap there to catch rats for they carried off his almonds so fast, he could not suffer it any longer."—Boston Trans.

A French officer having been wounded in the head by a blow given with a musket, at the siege of Rachelle the surgeon who dressed him, observed, that the wound was very dangerous, and that his brain was left naked to the sight—"Ah! parbleu," said he! "Do gentleman, take a little, and send it to the cardinal de Richelieu, who has told me a thousands times I had none."

Insects in Sugar.—Wrap a piece of gum camphor in a clean linen rag and place it in the sugar tub. Not an insect can be found in the sugar an hour after. Try it.

## From the American Farmer. TRIMMING ROOTS OF FRUIT TREES.

George Town, (D. C.) 3d month, 1831.

**NAMESAKE.**—The great benefit of thy Journal is, to communicate results; and the more extensive its circulation, of course the more beneficial its effects will be; and especially, if every man will do his duty; (as it has been said JOHN BULL, or some of his subjects, had required his men.) Then each agriculturist may be put in possession of the best mode hitherto reduced to practice, in most, or all the various branches of husbandry, and at the small expense of the American Farmer. And again, each one may examine for himself, and see, whether the crops which he cultivates, are the best which can be adapted to his soil and condition.

But to the subject; trim before you plant. On the 6th day of 4th mo. 1830 a near neighbor and myself, had each a nice young apricot tree sent us: he took choice; they were then in bloom; we each planted our trees in puddle—that is, we took rich earth, about such as would be considered a good garden soil and made it so limber with water that it would just run and when we set out the trees in the holes prepared for them, poured the puddle on the roots until they were covered, then filled the holes up nearly even full, with the earth that had been taken out; the trees were planted about nine inches deep. The only difference in our mode of planting was this, I planted his just as it came to hand; I trimmed off all that portion of the end of each root, that appeared to have become dry by exposure to the atmosphere; (the trees were about one inch diameter brought from the same nursery, and carried about three miles;) now see the result. My tree did not appear to have suffered the very least by the removal. My neighbor's tree was sick, and seemed as though it would die until late in the season, then it revived and became green, and looked healthy.

I considered this a very plain case: and thought it one that might be useful to some of the readers of the American Farmer—it may be to all. Every one will see, that the ends of the roots no matter how small, are in fact the mouth; that take in the nourishment of the tree, and, that if these, by exposure to the atmosphere, become dry, they of course lose their tone, they cannot operate; consequently the tree must suffer for the want of food—and the only remedy is, that the tree must throw out new roots, which according to the course of nature, will each have a mouth, and thus the tree is enabled again to gather food. But if the roots are all trimmed off to the fresh wood, then each one will perform its proper function, and the tree sustain very little or no injury by a removal—and it may be at almost any season of the year.

Very respectfully thine,

GIDEON DAVIS.

## GRAND RESTORATIVE OR, GERMAN ELIXER, For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Plurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and most diseases of the Lungs.

**T**HE fatal tendency of diseases which affect the organs of the chest is well known, and if except the acute epidemic diseases, it will be found that affections of the lungs constitute a greater share of the bill of mortality than all other diseases.

It is therefore highly necessary that persons who are affected with colds or coughs, (however slight they may appear at first,) should be particular in applying a remedy in season. A large proportion of the persons who die by consumption, and at first only affected by a slight cough, and had that been cured, they would have escaped that almost fatal disorder.

This Elixer was the discovery of a medical gentleman in Germany, who devoted a long time to the examination of the cause, nature, and cure of

**Pulmonary Complaints** has uniformly had the happiest effects in checking, and finally eradicating these alarming diseases; and in many cases that were considered hopeless, it has wrought a perfect cure.—He for a long time kept the discovery a profound secret but for a large sum of money, was induced to sell the recipe to an American Physician who had resided several years in Munich, by whom it was recently sent to this country.

Many certificates in corroboration of the above statements might be easily procured, but the Proprietors are so well assured of its beneficial effects that they offer it to the afflicted with the fullest confidence of its success.

For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. June 21, 1830. Family 52

## CARDING Machine.

**F**OR Sale one NEW CARDING MACHINE, made in the best manner, on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscriber at Brunswick, Me.

NOAH HINKLEY.

March 28th, 1831. 43

## JOURNAL OF LAW.

**T**HIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1,50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each. After this date.

S. COLMAN, Portland,

Agent for the work.

## NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York, Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom.

Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

**REQUISITIONS.**—The qualifications for admission into the school will be—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

**TERMS.**—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

## NOTICE.

**T**HIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831. 47

## Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the pub

lic with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

## NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial

—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints.

About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold

which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

## BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

**T**HIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service.

After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

## IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

**T**HE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING.**—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty five cents a box.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINAMENT,

OR,

## LIQUID OPODELDOC.

**S**UPERIOR in strength and medical virtues to any of the kind ever offered to the public. It is used with the most happy effects for Rheumatism, for strains, bruises and swellings: for asthma, for hooping cough: for pains and soreness in the stomach and sides: for pains and itching in the ears, &c. &c.

It is a certain cure for sore lips, toothache and CHILBLAINS.

\* \* \* in consequence of the unpre-

dicted demand for this Opodeldoc

the price has been reduced to 37 1-2 cents each.